

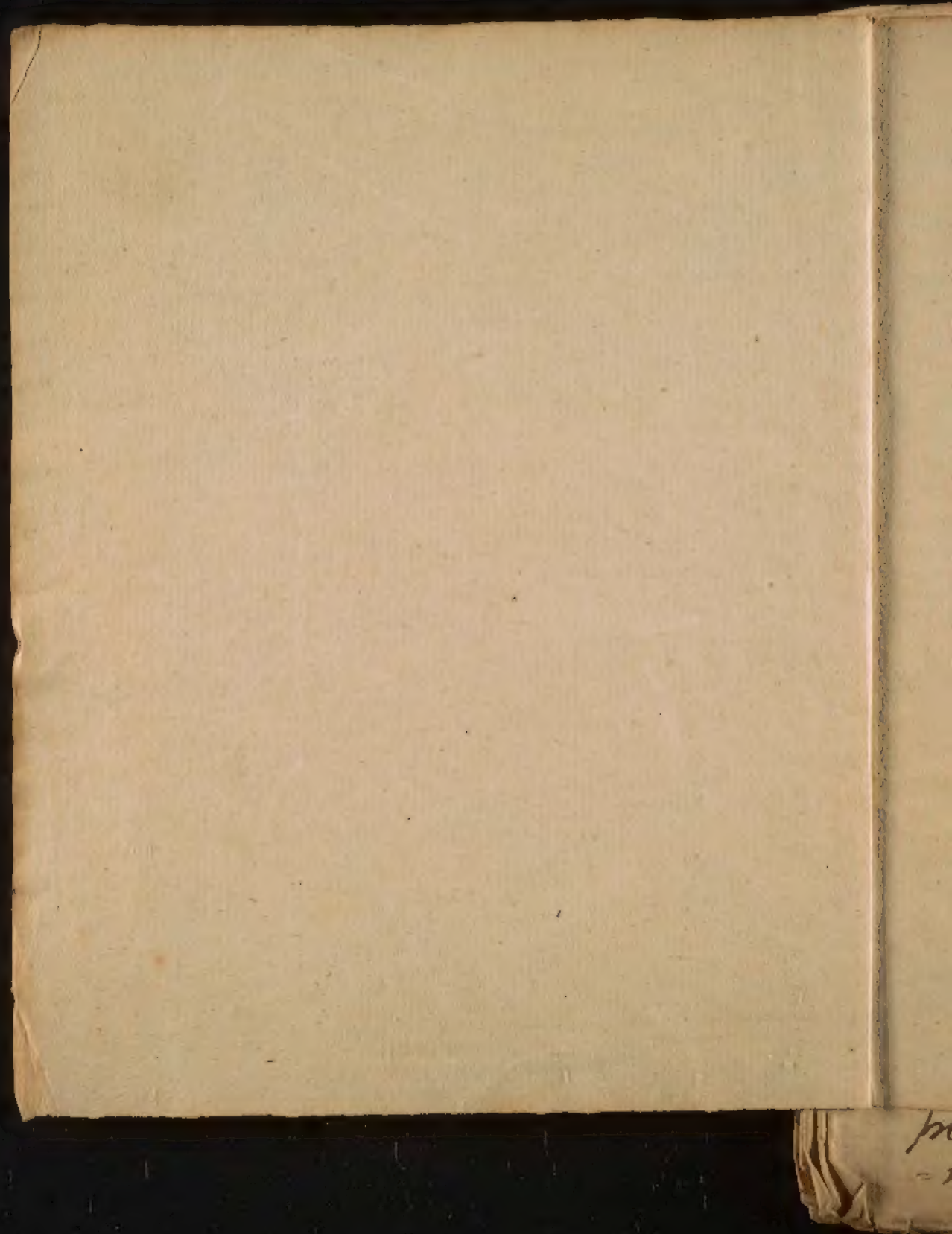
33
2

Yi 2
7398
F 37

.202

Hepatic Diseases & Disorders.

place where one
- up into the lungs by means of one



place where one
= up into the lungs by means of one

tas
in
of
I
h
fo
by
is a
to
su
m
to
lt
I
co
m

takes place where matter is discharged
 into the Abdomen. ~~but~~ Mr. Burns
 of Glasgow informed me in a letter
 I received from him in 1807 that
 he had once drawn off the matter
 from ~~from~~ thus effused into the Abdomen
 of a little girl
 by means of tapping. The Abdomen
 is again filled with pus. An inflammation which
 took place in the Umbilicus and which
 suppurated served as a vent for the
 matter a second time, after which
 she recovered.

An effusion of the matter into the
 Stomach, thorax & pericardium is
 I believe always fatal. ~~The~~ Death in these
 cases is generally sudden.

Recoveries have been supposed to take
 place where the matter has been effu-
 sed into the lungs by means of the

V Dr Thomas Clark says he saw
in the East Indies
several crocodiles in which a similar
outlet took place of the matter con-
-tained in the liver.

double adhesion I have mentioned. The
 late Dr Redman ^{of this city} was said to have dis-
 charged the contents of an Abscess in
 the liver by means of expectoration.
 I have had two patients viz Dr Pasca-
 lis of New York, and Miss L. Wilson
 of this city in whom I supposed the
 matter from the liver had passed off
 in the same way. Dr La Roche of an
 eminent & ingenious French physician
 of this city who attended Dr Pascalis with
 me informed me during one visit
 to him, that he once ^{attended} opened a pati-
 ent who ^{had} discharged, ~~the~~ as he thought
 the matter of an ^{hepatic} Abscess through his
 lungs. Some years afterwards ^{patient} this died.
 The Doctor obtained permission to open
 him, and to his surprise, found no

particularly the fact mentioned by Dr Gordon
of the woman in the Infirmary of Edin^{burgh}
who expectorated in a hepatitis a pint of
bile, of which I took notice in our Physi-
ology

marks of adhesion between the liver
 diaphragm, and lungs. In this
 case was the matter absorbed by
 the ~~the~~ lymphatics and deposited in
 the lungs, from whence it was ex-
 pectorated? This I know is the
 common opinion and several au-
 thorities formerly mentioned seem to
 favour it, but I am disposed to
 believe that the lungs & the liver
^{most} ~~probable~~ cases undergo a Sep-
 arative process at the same time.
 It is certain the lungs are diseased in
 the hepatitis - hence the ^{"dry"} ~~dry~~ cough which
 always attends it. In favor of the matter
 being discharged from the liver into

the suppuration
v while I thus suppose ~~a double inflammation~~
from the lungs to be the most frequent
cause of a discharge of pus from the lung
admit its taking place likewise from the
adhesion of the liver to the diaphragm
and of the diaphragm to the lungs. Dissec-
tions prove this to be the case.

the lungs, Dr. Clark tells the patients
 are sometimes suffocated by it. This
 is possible without any ^{passage of}
~~matter from~~ ^{the} ~~liver~~ ^{passage of} ~~the~~ ^{liver} ~~to the~~ ^{liver} ~~lungs~~, for
 how often do we find obscure patients to
 die of suffocation in pulmonary consumption.
 from the sudden rupture of a
 abscess which dissections have shown us
 to be seated exclusively in the lungs?
^{single} a discharge of matter from the liver
 thro the common duct into the duodenum,
 does not always cure. There is often
 a reaccumulation of matter and a fresh
 discharge of it & every two or three
 weeks, ^{for many} ~~or more~~ ^{for} months, ~~together~~,
 and every two or three months for
 years together. of this I have seen many
 instances. In some of them the collection

and
did
In
one
four
ma
a Co
bloo
men
the
in
have
aid
the
a 2
no
the

and Discharge of the matter was attended with great pain in the bowels. In one of these cases, nothing gave such prompt relief as the loss of from four to six ounces of blood.

I took notice formerly that the matter which is discharged is often a compound of pus, bile, ^{water} and blood. But in the cases I have just now mentioned is often mixed with them. The pus ^{which it exists alone is} ~~is~~ sometimes so acid when confined in the liver as to erode cartilage &c. ^{and tenderness} ~~it~~ here. I before mentioned the ^{and tenderness} ~~the~~ pain it excited in its passage thro' the intestines.

An hepatitis when completely cured often leaves a disposition behind it to a return of the disease. It likewise more generally leaves a dull pain in the right side, which is increased by

Vein the matter discharged from the
liver whether by nature or art is very sign
unfavourable.

Fatigue

The w

sign

Blis

a 2

See

ha

ma

high

le

2

inf

the

be

u

L

F

fatigue and ~~agitation~~ changes in
the weather, and Agitation of mind.

Black Urine is generally a fatal
the very sign in an hepatitis. —

Thiccup is unfavourable. Great Sator &
a moisture upon the skin — an increased

secretion of mucus from the lungs —
hemorrhages from the nose, or ha-

emorrhoidal vessels, & a copious flow of
mucous on any part of the body.

high coloured Urine with a red, or whitish
sediment are all favourable symptoms.

Dissections show but little signs of
inflammation in persons who die in the early
stage of acute hepatitis. After chronic
hepatitis the liver is enlarged in its size,
and resembles a honey comb from its
internal substance being absorbed. Some-
times the whole liver except to its

V a patient in August 1821 & with
~~Diarrhoea~~ a mixture of Jaundice
and hepatitis ~~which~~ from which
resulted a number of small worms
found the morning after her death.
Dr Pratt mentions worms as one of
the causes of a disease in the liver
to be mentioned presently.

external covering seems to be consumed.
~~The matter found in the~~ the Ab-
~~scaps is sometimes not only very~~
acid, but extremely fetid. ~~I lost~~
I lost V
but proved next to the other forms of
hepatic disease.

There is great a beautiful simplicity
in the study and practice of medicine
when they are conducted under the direction
of ~~these~~ principles. - I mentioned for-
merly that the different grades of bilious
fever depend upon a difference in the force
of the remote cause or impression which
produced them. I repeated the same
remark in treating upon the different
forms of intestinal fever. - ~~we~~ ^{for}
~~the~~ ^{of the liver} treating upon hepatic diseases we
p. 37

~~22~~

2

22

22

22

22

to

RUSH'S REMARKS ON

shall select but two. In the thirty-first letter of Morgagni on the causes and seats of diseases, article the twelfth, he relates the following case. "A priest who laboured under an intestinal flux, discharged various kinds of humours, and these discharges were attended with very severe pains of the bowels, but in them, there appeared neither any thing bloody or purulent. He died on the thirteenth day of the disease. All the intestines being examined, closely on their internal surface, and that more than once, shewed no where any erosion, much less any ulceration, and what seemed more surprising still, they were not without that mucus, as it is called, with which they are naturally smeared over."

Dr. Lind, after describing the habitual flux, concludes with the following remark. "I have seen an hundred cases, where after the whole fluids of the body had been as it were drained by a long continued flux, the discharge at length stopt, and the patient lived in good spirits for some weeks, though reduced to a perfect skeleton. After death, the intestines were found perfectly free from ulceration, and in a sound state."*

We observe similar instances of the absence of the marks of disease in the salivary, and in the lachrymal glands, after the most copious and even protracted discharges have taken place from each of them.

2. There is a preternatural discharge of a milky fluid from the bowels, which I believe comes in most cases from the liver. It has been called the celiac flux. It is very common in children, in whom it exists without a sound state of the appetite and stomach. It occurs likewise occasionally in adults. Lanzoni

* Diseases of Hot Climates, p. 282.

emote. &
~~correcting~~
 me difference
 described
 in the
 hepatitis.
 induce
 which we
 the next

eruction

to the
 into the
 upon
 indispored

cause of
 this

it especially in our warm climates.

Pathological and Practical Remarks upon certain Morbid Affections of the Liver. By BENJAMIN RUSH, M. D. Professor of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania.

In contemplating the use which I have ascribed to the LIVER in the third volume of the Medical Museum, I have been led to the following application of it, to pathology and the practice of physic.

It has been common to suppose that inflammation, obstruction, ulcer, hepatalgia, schirrus, tubercles and gall stones constitute all the morbid states of the liver. But there is good reason to believe it may be affected with diseases without any visible disorganization of its structure, and even with appearances after death, of its being in a sound state. I shall briefly mention those diseases and the proofs of their existence.

V ~~There is a preternatural secretion and excretion of thin and bitter yellow bile.~~ This is common in hot climates, and in warm weather in climates alternately hot and cold. It is attended with diarrhœa, sickness, want of appetite, sometimes vomiting in the morning, and when this is not the case, with feverishness, a clammy mouth, a burning in the eyes and hands, and a sallow complexion. That a preternatural secretion and excretion of bile may take place without any obvious morbid affection of the liver, I infer from the examination of the body of a lady who died with this symptom in an excessive degree, in the month of August 1805, under the care of Dr. Physick and myself. The result of this dissection did not surprise me. The same absence of the signs of disease, has been noticed in the bowels after both acute and chronic discharges from them, originating in preternatural action of their muscular fibres. From among many records of this kind I

turn back to p 39.

instances of ³⁷ ~~Force of reagents &~~
shall meet with the same ~~causes producing~~
existing cause producing the same difference
in the grade of disease. We have described
the two highest grade of disease in the
liver viz: the Acute & Chronic hepatitis.
A less force of the causes which induce
both, produce all the diseases which we
are now about to mention. The next
of them in order is

II a subnormal secretion and secretion
of bile and bitter bile. - V

The causes of this disease are the
same as those which produce acute &
chronic inflammation acting with less force upon
the liver, or upon a system less disposed
to take on inflammatory action.

Ardent spirits are a frequent cause of
it especially in the United States. This

25

The morbid influence upon the liver is happily characterized by the fable of Prometheus who is ~~to~~ said to have stolen fire from heaven. This effects are as happily characterized by the punishment of this theft. It was a Vulture preying upon his liver.

In addition to the ^{causes which act} ~~common~~ ⁱⁿ producing ~~to both~~ inflammation of the liver and a preternatural secretion of bile, there are several which act more especially in producing the latter. These are great heat, violent exercise, violent emotions and passions of the mind, - the motion of a ship - contusions of the head - ~~and the worms~~ according to Dr. Prout, and the bite of a rattlesnake.



41

The Remedies for this disease are
palliative and radical.

The palliative remedies are

- 1 Bleeding if the pulse be full or tense.
- 2 gentle emetics and purges. The former should be used rarely & cautiously. I think I have seen them do mischief in a physician of this city who resorted to them every week or ten days. The purges should be magnesia, Rhubarb, and Calomel & now & then Jalapo and Calomel.

- 3 A Draught of hot water every morning. This is highly commended by Dr Saunders. It meets and blunts the bile by diluting it when it is most acid & most redundant, that is, in the morning. From a small tea cupful to half a pint may be taken at a time. The heat of the water gives it a moderately tonic power. —

4 Fasting. This should be as complete as the system can bear, and should be submitted to at least once a week. It is most necessary when the disease has been induced by full feeding. Recollect the practice of Dr Franklin ~~who wrote~~ ^{while he} ~~was~~ ^{minister} at the French Court. He fasted from all gross food once a week in order to give nature an opportunity to clean out her streets. Recollect too the fact from Redi who tells us he always found the intestines of those animals that died of hunger not only perfectly clean, but very white.

5 Blisters to the wrists have done great service in this disease especially when it is accompanied with a Diarrhea.

11 The radical remedies for this disease

✓ a little alkali to it, when it is
agreeable to the appetite of the
patient. . .

should be

1 Avoiding all its remote & existing causes particularly intemperance in eating, and drinking.

2 Reduced Diet. The stomach often retains its healthy actions in this disease, or it is under the influence of a preternatural appetite, and hence the double and morbid labors of the liver. Rice, potatoes & dry bread with a small quantity of salted meat, or fish & lean fresh meat ~~without~~ should constitute the

Diet of patients in this disease. ^{milk may} ~~be made to lay upon the stomach by adding~~ ^{with the} ~~be made to lay upon the stomach by adding~~

3 If the stomach be affected with dyspepsia all the remedies for it to be mentioned hereafter should be prescribed. The chalybeate waters have often performed great cures of this disease. They strengthen the stomach, & at the same time dilute the bile.

4 Frictions upon the region of the liver, or gently stimulating plasters.

now & there as
it in whom it appears in a transient,
~~or chronic~~ but most [^]frequently as
a chronic disease.

5 Calomel in such doses as gently to affect the mouth. The disease is generally suspended by this medicine, and when aided by other remedies, generally cured by it.

6 gentle and constant exercise especially on horse back, and

7 a change of climate where there is reason to believe it has been induced by external heat. Travelling should be advised in these cases only to a cool, or cold country.

III. The next disease in order is a preternatural secretion & excretion of a milky fluid from the liver which is discharged from the bowels in the form of a dysentery. It has been called the coliac flux. It is very common among children in whom it exists with a sound state of the appetite & stomach. It occurs likewise occasionally in adults & Lanzoni

V Dr Willing has described a diarrhoea
which ~~was~~ at one season affected a number
of people in the island of Barbadoes in
which the stools were ~~very~~ uniform white. +

+ p 75 Rustication

MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER.

describes it in the following words. "Excreta albicant, et spumescunt,"* and again he gives the epithet "Chylosa" to the matter discharged from the bowels.† Degner has taken notice of it in his treatise upon the dysentery. His words are "alii et quidem ante valetudinarii, superata dysenteria, per aliquot adhuc hebdomadas, multum chyli albi qui a pulve farinacea haud abhorrebat, cum fecibus naturalibus mixti, vel post eas, deiciebant."‡ A remarkable case of this disease came under my notice in the summer of the year 1809, in a lady from Wilmington in the Delaware state. She complained of a heaviness in her right side. Her stomach was in a healthy state, and her appetite and digestion were unimpaired. Her stools for many months were nearly as white as milk. ~~Her disease yielded to bleeding, calomel, blisters, and afterwards to astringent medicines.~~ A similar case, attended with pain in the right side and shoulder, occurred in the Pennsylvania Hospital in the months of February and March 1810, an account of which was preserved by Mr. Moore* one of the apothecaries of the hospital. I have supposed in both these cases, as well as in all the others that have been mentioned, that the milky discharge came from the liver, and that it was chyle which the liver was unable from its redundancy or some morbid quality inherent in it, to prepare in such a manner as to fit it for being changed into blood.† I have called this disease diabetes chylosus in-

* Opera Physico-Medica and Philologica, p. 188, v. ii.

† P. 190, do. ‡ P. 31.

§ To the authorities mentioned in the author's inquiry into the functions of the liver in support of the chylous nature of the hepatic bile, he will add another which he has lately met with in Verduin's Anatomy. His words are, "We sometimes find it sweet [viz. the hepatic bile] in a manner like the dissolution of saccharum saturni." P. 146. And again, "The bitterness of the bile is never so great, but one may perceive some sweet mixed with it." P. 155. These facts furnish an additional argument in favor of the chylipoietic office of the liver.

the state
are
Subject.

a good
Circum-
stion the

and to
are some
in bar.

the sides
nally

a kidney
nting;

Other
ordinary

are in
obably

the
arise from their being more irritated, or
exercised in discharging the chyle.

testinalis. When this redundant or morbid chyle has been discharged by the kidneys it has been called diabetes mellitus, instead of which name, I have given it that of diabetes chylosus *renalis*. The kidneys I believe are not its primary seat. They are, I have supposed, like the bowels, the outlets only of the chyle. I infer this from the emaciation which takes place in this disease, and from the quantity of the matters discharged by the kidneys being so much greater in a given time than the drinks and aliments taken into the body. The former occurs only in diseases of what are called glands of supply, in which the liver is included, and the latter can arise only from the constant drafts of the liver upon the fat and other solid, or component parts of the body. The emaciation of the body may perhaps serve to distinguish this intestinal diabetes from a common intestinal diarrhoea in which there is often no loss of flesh, and according to Dr. Heberden in one instance, an increase of fat. But there are other outlets of this chyle besides the bowels and the kidneys. These are the stomach, the lungs and the salivary glands from which there are several accounts of its having been discharged in the histories of the diabetes. It is true the kidneys sometimes discover marks of disease in patients who die of what has been called the diabetes mellitus; but the same, and much greater marks of disorganization occur in the kidneys in patients who die of general diseases. This curious and important fact in morbid anatomy has been fully established by Dr. Proust in his excellent volumes of dissections entitled "Medicine Eclairée par Observation, et L'Overture des Corps." In a great majority of persons who died of fevers, pulmonary consumption, and other visceral diseases, the kidneys were found in a diseased state. It is possible the recumbent and supine posture of the body before death may be one of the causes of their disorganization. It was in consequence of a belief

and morbid positions.

+p 75 Rush's edition

V Dr. Willing has de-
scribed ~~was~~ at one place
of people in the island
where the stools were

= Dr Baile's remarks upon the state
of the kidneys in morbid bodies are
worthy of our notice upon this Subject.

"The kidneys are subject to a good
deal of variety in their natural circum-
stances from original formation. The
two kidneys are sometimes found to
be joined together. They are some-
times situated before the lumbar
vertebrae, & sometimes on the sides
of the pelvis. They are occasionally
very small in their size, & a kidney
on one side is sometimes wanting;
When this is the case, the other
kidney is larger than the ordinary
size." p. 149.

The morbid appearance in
the kidneys in this disease probably
arise from their being more irritated, or
exerted in discharging the chyle.

morbid chyle has been
called diabetes mellitus,
that of diabetes chy-
re not its primary seat.
bowels, the outlets only
emaciation which takes
ntity of the matters dis-
greater in a given time
to the body. The for-
re called glands of sup-
the latter can arise only
upon the fat and other
y. The emaciation of
with this intestinal dia-
rhœa in which there is
Dr. Heberden in one
ere are other outlets of
kidneys. These are the
ands from which there
t discharged in the kis-
dneys sometimes disco-
die of what has been
ame, and much greater
kidneys in patients who
and important fact in
shed by Dr. Proust in
s entitled "Médecine
ure des Corps." In a
fevers, pulmonary con-
the kidneys were found
e recumbent and supine
be one of the causes
consequence of a belief

V He tells us that Steatorrheous Collec-
 tions have been found in the livers of
 persons who have died of the diabetes me-
 -litis nemalis - that the water which is
 separated from the bile in this disease has
 a sweet~~er~~ taste, and that the urine in ^{its} ~~was~~
 last stage, has the bitter taste of bile. The
 same opinion I have lately discovered by Sir
 Clifton Wint^{er}ingham, and hence ^{he has} ~~we~~ placed
 the Diabetes among the diseases of the liver.

II ascribed the disease to what he calls
 "imperfect assimilation". I concur in
 this short account of it with my illus-
 -trious master. It has been objected, ^{to},
 because the stomach is ^{sometimes in} a sound state in
 some cases, this may be, and yet the
 liver be in a diseased state & perform its
 office upon the Chyle in an imperfect
 manner, - When the Chyle is not dis-
 -charged

that this power of ~~disease~~ Diabetes, affected
 the liver, and with it the whole system
~~that~~ with excessive morbid action that
 I had ~~reverse~~ to depleting remedies for its
 cure, the effects of which shall be mentioned
 presently. I was the more disposed to believe
 the liver to be the primary seat of this disease
 from discovering the same opinion inci-
 dentally introduced by Dr. Mead in his
~~Account of the poison of the Viper~~
 Account of the poison of the Viper.
 Now much is ascribed to a morbid state
 of the stomach in ~~this disease~~ the pro-
 duction of Diabetes ^{chylusus renal.}. There can be no
 doubt of its performing its office imperfectly
 in preparing the Chyle in this disease, but
 I suspect its morbid state is occasioned
 chiefly by its sympathy with a primary
 affection of the liver. Dr. Cullen has
 towards the close of ~~this relation~~

= the bowels or kidneys it is deposited in the Abdomen & =
= more Dizziness - of the I have seen several cases of
= the bowels or kidneys it is deposited in the Abdomen & =

✓ Dr Thomas Christie says it is a very com-
= mon disease in Ceylon and that it is brought
on by a diet of Pachasine Vegetables. It is com-
= found exclusively to the natives - of 7000 Europeans
who exclusively upon Pachasine Vegetables. Of
7000 Europeans in that Island who live
upon a mixture of animal & vegetable
food, the disease is not known.

It is remarkable the Diabetes melitus intestinalis, & renalis are both attended with the same symptoms. They both sometimes exist together.

They are both moreover produced by the same causes, and these are
1 all the usual causes of Hepatitis & Hepaticulae.

2 all the usual ^{causes of} gout, particularly intemperance in the use of fermented & acid liquors - of acids - and violent liquors, and the undue exercises of all the faculties of the mind. -

3 A Diet consisting exclusively or chiefly of vegetables. Cows and horses are sometimes affected with this disease and probably from this cause living wholly upon vegetables.

The symptoms of the Diabetes
this may be in a



Chylous uraemia are a frequent, quick-
 built, or tense pulse, - great thirst - fla-
 -tulencey - a hot and dry skin. There is
 one exception to the last symptom I have
 mentioned upon record, and that is
 profuse yellow sweats from the groin,
 - a burning sensation in the hands
 and soles of the feet, - pains in the head,
 & back - ball of the great toe, - pruritis &
 left side - giddiness, and disturbed sleep,
 a dry mouth, a red tongue, palpita-
 -tion of the heart, ^{yellowness of the eyes & skin,} or a
 -rhea with white, green & dark coloured
 stools, inordinate appetite, dulness of
 the senses, sore gums - great emaciation
 of body, ~~pharynx~~ dysuria, dysuria,
~~catarrhs~~

this may be in a



involuntary emissions of semen - retraction of the testicles, and absence of venereal desires. - The following particulars in the history of the discharge ^{It appears} of the Urine should command our attention.

- 1 It is unusually copious, exceeding the quantity of liquids taken into the body.
- 2 The quantity of Urine is sometimes less copious than usual by $\frac{1}{5}$. This is taken notice of by Dr Latham.
- 3 It is discharged in large and in small quantities at a time.
- 4 It sometimes passes out of the bladder in an involuntary manner.
- 5 The Urine is at first watery, then whitish and turbid. It is homogeneous generally, but I have seen one case in which ~~separated~~ the white or chylous matter this was in a case of

+ in Mr Listerland

& more slowly than healthy urine.

separated from the watery part of the Urine, and settled in the bottom of the Vessel that contained it. ⁺Dr Baillie describes a similar case in which the white or Chylous matter was deposited in the form of Cream.

6 The Urine after a while acquires a sweet taste, and yields from $\frac{1}{2}$ in a pint to $\frac{1}{6}$ of sugar. The Urine thus impregnated with sugar undergoes the vinous fermentation. It has been found to contain no Urea. When lime or an alkali is thrown upon it it emits an ammoniacal Vapor. After a while the Urine loses its sweet, and acquires a bitter taste. It putrefies.

~~The~~ But the kidneys & bowels are not the only outlets of the Chyle which floats in the blood. — It is discharged from the mouth this way in a

✓ from the stomach in Cardialgia
 Spontanea - or water brash, and
 from the pores, in Sweats. The sweats
 upon the skin emit after a while an
 Acid odor, from their having undergone
 the acetous fermentation. From these
 facts you see the Disease so far from being
 local, or confined to the kidneys, pervades the
 whole system. †

† I have seen one case in which
 the Chyle separated from the Urine,
 and settled in the bottom of the
 Uffel that contained it. ^{This patient was cured.} Dr Baillie
 describes a similar case in a woman.
 The sediment in this ~~case~~ instance
 he says resembled Cream.

† Even the breath has a smother
 smell said to resemble new hay. - It
 would seem as if the kidneys ^{and vessels} were the
 high road only, and all the other outlets
 I have mentioned, the footpaths by which

24 infatiga - from 53 the lungs by coughing & V

~~Dyspnea, pharyngitis, in redness of face~~
~~terminal emipion - retraction of the testicles~~
~~of Urine, Absence of Urineal deors,~~
~~a yellowness of the eyes & skin - Sweetish~~
~~or acid breath, taste and Sweats. The matter~~
~~which imparts the sweet taste to the tongue~~
~~is not only secreted in the mouth, but poured~~
~~upon it from the stomach and lungs.~~
~~The Urine is at first pale, and insipid,~~
~~becomes gradually turbid, then sweetish,~~
~~afterwards bitter and finally small in~~
~~quantity. ~~the~~ It putrefies slower~~
~~than healthy Urine, becomes acid by~~
~~fermentation, and when lime or an~~
~~Alkali is added to it, an ammoniacal~~
~~Vapor rises from it. ~~the~~ ~~the~~~~

Thirty six ounces of the Urine in this
the active stage of the disease yielded 31x
of Saccharine matter in one experiment,
and a pint of it yielded an ounce of
this matter in a second

the Chyle is conveyed out of the
body.

It is no objection to this account of the
theory I have delivered that we see ^{no} ~~no~~
~~kidney's debris~~ ^{when drawn in this}
marks of Chyle in the blood, ~~and~~
digestion, ^{are unable to detect any Sugar in it.}
~~but we not perceive it when by the~~
~~of taste.~~ The same thing takes place in
the blood of women who give suck, and
yet we believe the milk in their breasts to
be a secretion from the Chyle of this
blood. — no Urea ^{however} ~~is~~ found in the blood when drawn
from a Vein, and yet its component parts must
~~exist there, or we should not find them in the blood.~~
Animal food in a quantity so
The Sugar is the offspring of Fermentation.

It is ~~not to~~ and is prepared,
as to afford as little stimulus
as possible. Animal food is indicated
not only by the flatulency ^{and} ~~occasional~~
Acidity, which ^{some times} ~~occurs~~ in the stomach, but
by its being more easily assimilated,
or converted into perfect Chyle and
Blood. — It was used by Dr. Christie says by
an animal diet in the natives of Ceylon.

This disease sometimes destroys life in a few weeks, but it often continues for months and even and then for years before it proves fatal. Aphae, delirium, & convulsions sometimes precede and attend its last stage. —

The Remedies for the Diabetes Chylous intestinalis should be

1 Bleeding if the pulse be full or tense. — The efficacy of this remedy in the diarrhoea which follows the measles, and in several other cases of Diarrhoea strongly urge its use in this disease.

2 purges of magnesia, Rhubarb and Calomel.

3 Emetics of Ipecacuanha

4 A ~~reduced~~ reduced diet, consisting of

5 A Laxation, this remedy promises more benefit than any other from the seat of the disease being in the liver.



6 After the reduction of the pulse, Astringents and tonics such as are commonly prescribed in diarrhoea from other causes and which will be mentioned hereafter.

~~There are two types~~
The Remedies for the Diabetes chylosus retalis, should be
 1. Blinding if the pulse call for it which it always does in its first stage. I have used this remedy with great advantage in several cases of this disease. The blood in general indicates the usual marks of great morbid action. You will find it did so in the case mentioned by Dr Rolton ~~but as~~ the blood drawn by it it is true was not sick, but it exhibited much stronger marks of excessive action in the blood vessels.

✓ In those cases in which there
is reason to believe the disease has
been induced by ~~excess~~ vegetable ali-
-ment, the diet should consist nearly
^{after the} ~~the~~ of animal food, particularly
Beef & Mutton. Dr Thomas Christie says
it was cured by an animal diet in the
Maldives of Seylon.

58
2 Purges, 3 times reduced ^{animal} ~~solid~~
Diet, and ~~to~~ flatulations. As soon as
they have reduced the system to the
stimulating point, the remedies
should be Alum, vitric acid - bark
iron, opium, oil of amber, tar &
garlic, to which should be added
exercise, the cold bath, & ~~also~~ tra-
-veling. 6. It has been cured by a profuse
perspiration brought on by labor.

There are two very troublesome
symptoms in this disease which re-
-quire specific remedies. They are an
inordinate appetite & great thirst.
The former may be blunted by means
of a table spoonful of sweet oil taken
three or four times a day, and by chew-
-ing tobacco - The latter should be allayed
by ~~means of~~ sucking lemons - by wash-
-ing the mouth with cold water, or
holding ice in it, or by taking a little

6

milk & water. Thirst we are told is very common among the Catholics in Ireland at the season of lent in which they live wholly upon salt fish. They alleviate it by drinking a mixture of Oatmeal and water. They call it Shink. The raw Oatmeal probably from its indigestible nature excites an action from the stomach which opens or destroys the morbid excitement of thirst in the fauces.

~~I shall say presently that in~~

where



MORBID AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER.

that this form of diabetes affected the liver, and with it the whole system, with excessive morbid action in its first stage, that I had recourse to depleting remedies for its cure, and happily with success in four instances out of five that have come under my notice. I was the more disposed to believe the liver to be the primary seat of this disease from discovering the same opinion incidentally introduced by Dr. Mead into his account of the poison of the Viper.* I know much is ascribed to a morbid state of the stomach in the production of diabetes. There can be no doubt of its performing its office imperfectly in preparing the chyle, in this disease, but I suspect its morbid state is occasioned chiefly by its sympathy with a primary affection of the liver. ~~He,~~

IV There is a preternatural secretion from the liver of a clear liquor, and nearly as insipid as water. Of this I have met with a remarkable instance. Benjamin Fuller, formerly a respectable merchant of this city, was afflicted for many years with a distressing colic, which was followed by a profuse discharge of water from his stomach. He died on the twenty-ninth of November, 1799, and agreeably to his request before his death, his body was opened by Dr. Dorsey in the presence of Dr. Physick and myself. We found nothing morbid in the structure of the liver, except a small diminution of its size. In the gall-bladder we found four gall-stones, two of which were highly polished by their friction upon each other, together with about half a gill of exactly the same kind of clear and watery fluid which he had been in the habit of discharging in quarts at a time from his stomach. This dissection served as a clue to lead me to the source of those copious discharges of water from the bowels which take

* P. 40, 41.

visited
whose
were
blained
in an
up it
oatic
hinalis.
- on the
- 1781
with
the water
ived

from the bowels -
from the liver. -

place in certain diseases. Piso has described them in his account of the "Diarrhoea Serosa." Dr. Willis takes notice of them under the name of "watery stools," in his description of the fluxes which prevailed in London in the year 1670; and sir John Pringle mentions them in his history of the Dysentery. Morgagni speaks of them as occurring chiefly in the autumn, a time when the liver is more liable to be affected with disease, than any other part of the body. He appears to have suffered from them himself. In travelling with great haste to visit Cardinal Albanio in the year 1733, he tells us he discharged at least sixteen pints of almost limpid water, in the course of twelve hours. Nor should it surprise us that the liver should thus suddenly pour this immense quantity of water into the bowels. In these cases the water appears to have lost its ordinary course, for the liver more commonly empties its watery plethora into the cavity of the abdomen, where it produces the disease known by the name of the ascites. If this opinion be correct, may not the diabetes aquosus be considered as an ascites thrown upon the kidneys? This conjecture is rendered probable by a preternatural flow of urine so often occurring in hard drinkers, and hard drinkers being so often affected with diseased livers.

renalis

4. There is I believe, a preternatural secretion and excretion of air from the liver. A secretion of air has been admitted by Mr. John Hunter from other parts of the body. A discharge of air from the uterus has been mentioned by Sauvage. Two instances of it have been noticed in this city; but the liver seems to be the most frequent and plentiful source of it. The dry colera morbus of the year 1679, described by Dr. Sydenham, in which torrents of air were dis-

in his account
notice of them
description of the
1670; and sir
the Dysentery.
chiefly in the au-
be affected with
appears to have
with great haste to
us he discharg-
water, in the course
us that the liver
quantity of water
appears to have lost
commonly empty its
abdomen, where it
of the ascites. If this
aquosus be consi-
neys? This con-
jugal flow of urine so
hard drinkers being

excretion and excretion
has been admitted by
of the body. A dis-
been mentioned by Sau-
noticed in this city;
frequent and plentiful
of the year 1679, de-
torrents of air were dis-

✓ In the Summer of 1811. I visited
a lady in the Astor morbus whose
evacuations from the bowels were
so limpid, that they hardly stained
linen. They flowed from her in an
involuntary manner. Perhaps it
would be proper to call this hepatic
disease diabetes aquosus intestinalis.
The fever which prevailed in the
border of New York & Connecticut in 1811
described by Dr. Bapet was attended with
similar involuntary discharges of water
from the bowels - probably derived
from the liver. —

27
✓ form of diabetes was in a school
mate when a boy in whom I well
recollect it followed an intermitting
fever - a disease which is universally
admitted to impair the natural
functions of the liver. -

For any part I have no doubt of this
often ~~being the case~~ ^{taking place}. The disease in this
case should be called Diabetes agnoscus
venalis. One of the worst cases of this

The Remedies for the Diabetes agnoscus
intestinalis should be liquid Laudanum,
Cathartics, and astringents both by the mouth,
and by injections, and ^{external} warm applications
to the bowels.

The Remedies for the Diabetes agnoscus re-
nalis should be
1 depletion when the pulse is preternaturally
excited, afterwards Bark, Iron, Alum and
all the other ^{common} tonics and astringent articles
of the shops.

While I thus maintain that the
Diabetes agnoscus renalis is often the effect
of an original disease in the liver, I beg
leave to add that I have no doubt of

✓ Discharge of Water in a purrison of
Hydemia, and in Hypochondriasis is
the effect of a transient or chronic
disease in the kidneys.

✓ The Dry Colera morbus of the year
1679 described by Dr Sydenham in which
tossents of air were discharged upwards
and downwards instead of bile, seem
to have been derived exclusively from
the liver. —

+ Dr Dancer of Jamaica

m Page.

its being occasionally a local disease, & ~~brings~~ the effect wholly of a diseased state of the kidneys. — The purpose^v

There is a natural secretion^{and} of air from the liver. This is no new opinion. Mr John Hunter admits of the secretion and excretion of air from many parts of the body. Sauvage mentions a discharge of air from the uterus. Two instances of it have occurred in this city; but the liver seems to be the most frequent and plentiful source of it. I have seen two cases of it^{this dry colica} lately, the one in 1810 — the other in 1811. In the former⁺ it preceded a constant discharge of bile, — in the latter it⁺ preceded a copious discharge of bile. — It was in both cases a distending disease. The air was discharged both

✓ we have ~~said~~ ⁶⁴ ~~the~~ ^{ascribed} the Dry colic
 to air ~~into the cavity of which are secreted in~~
~~the liver are sometimes thrown into~~
~~the cavity of the Abdomen as well as~~
~~into the intestines.~~ May not the
 Tympanites, or air dropsy be the
 effect of in like manner of a
 diseased Action in the liver. The
 air in this disease is ^{more permanently} ~~permanently~~
~~confined in~~ ^{only into} ~~the cavity of the Abdomen~~
~~but into the intestines, where by stay-~~
~~ing it produces~~ ^{pain and} ~~external swelling.~~
 It is sometimes ^{confined in the} ~~confined in the~~
~~that is not easily distinguished from~~
~~the swelling which attends air in the~~
~~cavity of the Abdomen, & can then combi-~~
~~ned there, with water.~~

The Remedies are Laudanum, cordials
 and tonics. I have read of an Account of
 its having been cured by bleeding, and
 by cold applications to the bowels. This
 would indicate that it was sometimes

upwards and downwards. The noise made by its coming upwards has been called by the common people "Dry boking" - ~~It~~ I have often ~~seen~~ observed it, and ~~once felt it~~ in the yellow fever. It is a substitute for the discharge of bile. It is remarkable they never take place together. It would seem, that they depended upon two distinct kinds of action in the liver.

The Remedies for this Dry Colera should be blinding if the pulse call for it. ~~Cordials~~ Afterwards Cordials, liquid Laudanum and warm external applications to the bowels. I have known two instances in which ~~the disease~~ it was relieved by taking occasionally a teaspoonful of Camphorated Spirit of Wine in a little Sugar & water.

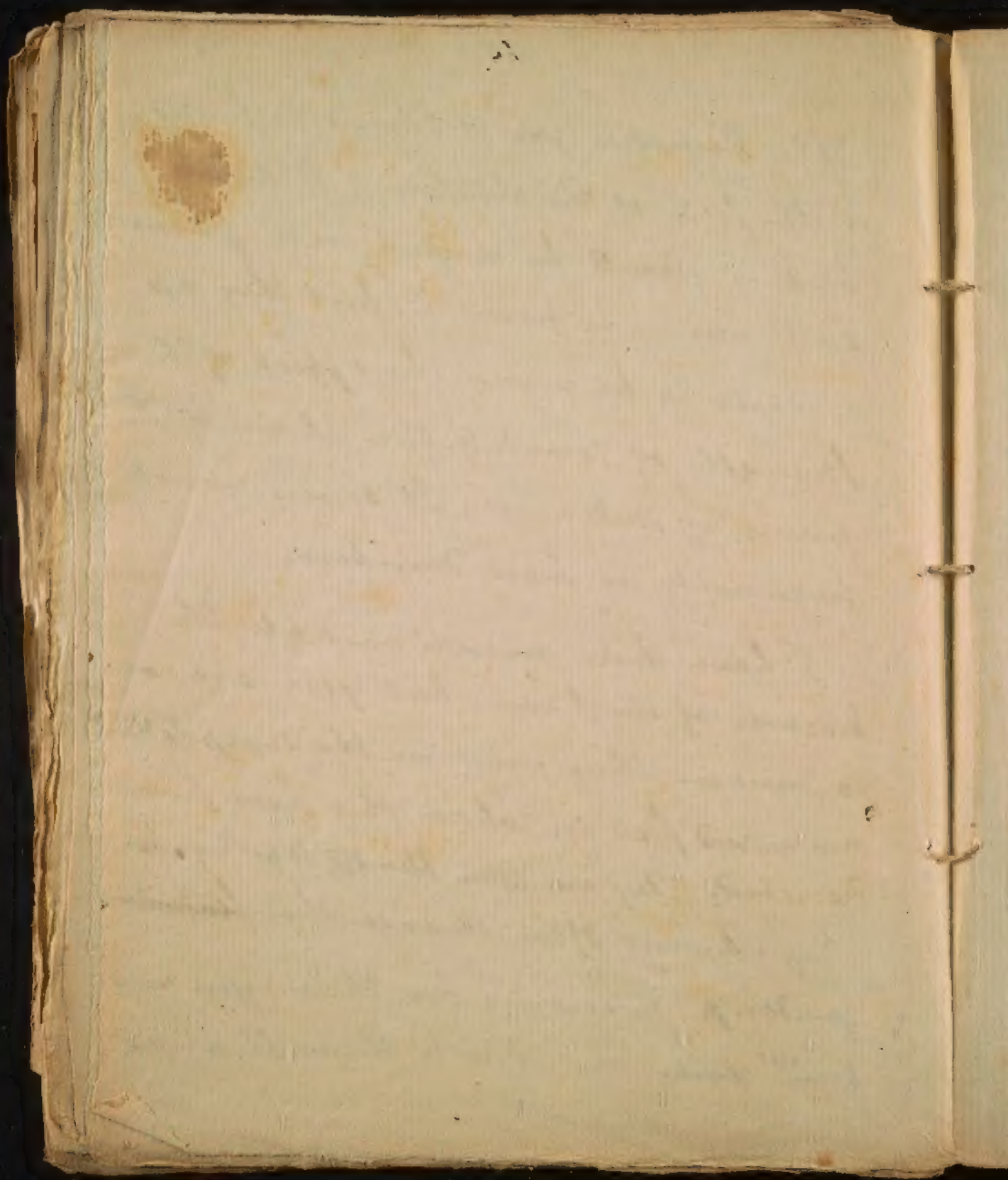
✓

7
= Attended with preternatural or excessive
excitement. Dr Remaudiere ^{Distinguished} ~~describes~~ it from
Ascites by being accompanied with "a more
frequent, and hard pulse."

VI The last morbid Affection or Disease of the liver which I mentioned was a ~~Diarrhoea~~ facution & excretion of black matter from it. It has been supposed to be blood, but it does not coagulate like blood. It is however sometimes mixed with blood. It appears to be black bile of a morbid quality. It is sometimes discharged upwards ^{in the yellow fever} in which case it has been supposed to come from the Stomach, but it more generally passes downwards, and that too in immense quantities. ~~I have said~~ It is ^{generally} ~~not~~ a fatal symptom in ~~few~~ autumnal fevers & dysenteries. I lost three patients with it in the Autumn of 1810. I have called it from its ~~real~~ appearance & fatal issue the black vomit of the liver.

The Remedies for it should be suited to the state of the System. Perhaps bleeding would be useful in it. I have seen recoveries from it, but they appeared to be more the effect of the strength of Constitution than of the power of Medicine. It occurs most frequently in hard drinkers.

I have thus mentioned all the Diseases of the liver, but you are not to suppose they exist in the simple & unmixed state in which they have been described. They are often blended together. They moreover often change their ~~states~~ grades. In prescribing for them you must suit your remedies to those changes.



we proceed next to speak of the disorders of the liver, that is of those ~~marked~~ Affections in which diseased Action ~~exists~~, from a decay or destruction of irritability ~~or loss of force~~ in the parts affected.

They are often the effects of ~~various~~ ^{wasted} ~~of~~ excitability, and the consequences of disease, but they are sometimes primary Affections of the liver, and occur ~~both~~ ^{as} well as exist without any of the usual signs of disease.

The first disorder that I shall ~~now~~ ^{mention} consists in a total Obstruction of secretion and excretion from the liver.

Its causes are,

1 All the causes that induce yellow fever and hepatitis. It is generally

